

Times of Change in New York Society

By Frederick Townsend Martin.

THE people who belong to society—I call it that for want of a better name—must have something more than money; they must have personal magnetism, tact, common sense. They must have been successful in some way. I will hold it against everybody that money today counts for less in New York than in any other great city of the world.

There are plenty of people who are not rich among those who make up what is called society. They never lack for invitations. But they have tact, self-control, personal magnetism. They do things. They are not afraid. They have opinions of their own. Monkey dinners or moonlight bathing parties do not interest them.

New York is too colossal today to be ruled by mere money. Society has been set-riden long enough. Twenty years ago the late Ward McAllister ruled New York society. The ballroom was his life. The books and articles he wrote indicate that he never thought of anything outside of dinner, dance or cotillon. The life of the outside world did not concern him in the least.

The day of bizarre entertainments has passed. Why should we object to an actor in society? We are glad to meet a novelist or a gallant soldier, a man who has invented something that will benefit the human race. They are far more interesting people than those whose only claim to distinction is a vast inherited wealth.

What the Sun Does to Us

By Dr. Austin O'Malley.

EVERYTHING proves that the white man degenerates in the tropics and sub-tropics. Now, the cause is to be found in the ultra-spectral rays of sunlight. These rays injure or destroy the animal cells—the body cells—unless these are especially protected.

These ultra-spectral rays of the sunlight are the same as X-rays, Becquerelle's rays, Charpentier and Blondlet's rays, or the rays from radium, actinium and polonium. All these latter rays will burn a man's body very severely if he is not protected against them by leather or lead. The first man to apply X-rays to surgery in England was burned so badly that he has already lost one arm—will probably lose the other and has suffered intense pain for five years.

Of course, the effect of the sun-rays is not so sudden or violent, in these is less power in them when they reach the human body than there is in these other rays. But they are like the mills of the gods—working slowly, but with certainty.

Man's natural protection against the ultra-spectral sun rays is the skin pigment. The man whose natural habitat is tropical has the proper amount of pigment to prevent the sun rays from injuring him. But the man of the north has not enough to permit him to withstand the sun in the tropics and the subtropics, so the rays enter through his skin, injure the nervous cells and produce degeneration.

The Argument Against Federal Regulation

By Ex-Attorney-General Harmon

TWO excuses are advanced for Federal intrusion into State affairs. One is that the States do too little and the other is that some of them do too much in the way of railroad and corporate regulation and other corrective measures. There are not contradictory, as they might at first appear, because there may be both too little and too much public interference with the conduct of business, and both are harmful, though my inherited and required ideas both lead me to fear the too much more than I fear the too little. It is often harder to draw the line between useful regulation and harmful meddling, and harder still to have that line respected when politics unfortunately becomes involved with questions relating to business, and public feeling is aroused. A great many things are none the less home affairs because they may be or become remotely related to commerce among the states, the regulation of which is granted exclusively to Congress. If the Federal authority should be extended over all these the states would soon become mere regions. The pretext for such extension of power is that railroads, telegraphs, etc., have brought about the commercial unity of the states. But that is no reason at all, because such commercial unity was the very object in view in framing the clause which gives to Congress the exclusive power to regulate commerce among the states; and as the clause accomplishes the purpose intended, why should anybody seek to twist it out of shape by forced construction?

Senatorial Praise of The Automobile

By Senator Chauncey M. Dewey, of New York.

IT is difficult to estimate the value of the automobile wagon for delivering goods in great cities and their suburbs. Storekeepers have felt it in the enlargement of their business and the reduction of cost. Working men and women have felt it in increase of employment and the consumer in cheaper goods and quicker delivery. The rural delivery carrier extends his area and more outlying homes are brought within reach of this beneficent adjunct to the post-office. The motor cab enables the woman shopper and the man of business to cover just about three times the amount of territory in comfort that was formerly accomplished with effort and fatigue. On the health side, I know from experience that the ozone which is driven into the lungs by riding in an open car at a fair speed is a specific cure for insomnia and nervous troubles. Sanity and level-headedness, together with healthy living, have come to those who have found it possible to live in the country and motor to their business places in the city and return to their homes. To the American tourist on the Continent and in the British Isles the automobile has given an intimate knowledge of the civilization, habits, and condition of the people, of the art treasures in wayside village churches, of history and scenery never possible before, except to the foot traveler.

Fashions

New York City.—Fancy coats are greatly in vogue at this time and are to be noted made from a generous



variety of materials. All over lace is a favorite, pongee is much in vogue, linen will be extensively worn

Use of Fringe.

A Princess frock in mole-colored satin charmeuse is draped simply across the figure to one side and caught with a heavy, knotted, seven-inch fringe forming a trimming on the right side. On the other is a lovely silken embroidery made of various neutral shades from faintest Wedgwood blue to the palest note of Bergundy and yellow. These all seem to harmonize with the shade of the frock, and compose a most glorious combination.

Girl's Dress.

Simple little frocks made with straight full skirts are among the most practical and the most desirable of the warm weather season. This one is pretty and attractive and can be made from almost any really childish material, the linens, batistes, dimities and the like of the present season and also challis, cashmere and similar light weight wools. In the illustration, however, dotted batiste is trimmed with embroidery.

The dress is made with the waist and the skirt. The waist can be lined or unlined as material renders desirable and can be made with the yoke as illustrated or with the neck cut out on the square outline as liked. The skirt is straight and simply gathered at its upper edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is four and five-eighths yards, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two or three yards forty-four inches wide, one-half yard eighteen inches wide



throughout the summer, and black silk and black satin are both smart and useful. This model is chic and jaunty while it includes seams to the shoulders, which mean simple and easy fit. It can be made with the sleeves as illustrated or sleeveless as liked; and the sleeveless coat will be much worn throughout the warm weather. It is pretty, it is greatly in vogue, while for the three-piece costume it makes an exceedingly graceful adjunct to the toilette. In this instance lace or silk braid is arranged over a thin silk lining and is finished with plain silk braid with looped edges.

The coat is made with the fronts and side-fronts, backs and side-backs, and with straight sleeves which are gathered and inserted in the armholes. If the sleeveless effect is desired these last can be omitted and the armholes cut out on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards eighteen or twenty-one, three and one-half yards twenty-seven or two yards forty-four inches wide, one yard of fancy banding for the neck edge, four and one-quarter yards of braid and of looped edging.

Not a Wrinkle Permitted.

It is imperative that the drop skirt be fitted carefully to the figure, as small hips are in style, and there must be no extra fullness at the waist line or a sign of a wrinkle over the hips.

Collars and Cuffs.

Lace and embroidered collar and cuff sets are very much in vogue. The round lace yokes with attached collars are of a dressy order, made of Cluny and Irish lace. They are shown with the half sleeves to match.

The Startling Hats.

Hats are almost startling in their color propensities. They are very tall and they are trimmed in ways that make them seem still taller.

for the yoke, two and three-quarter yards of banding two inches wide for the skirt, one and three-quarter yards



one and one-quarter inches wide for the belt and cuffs.

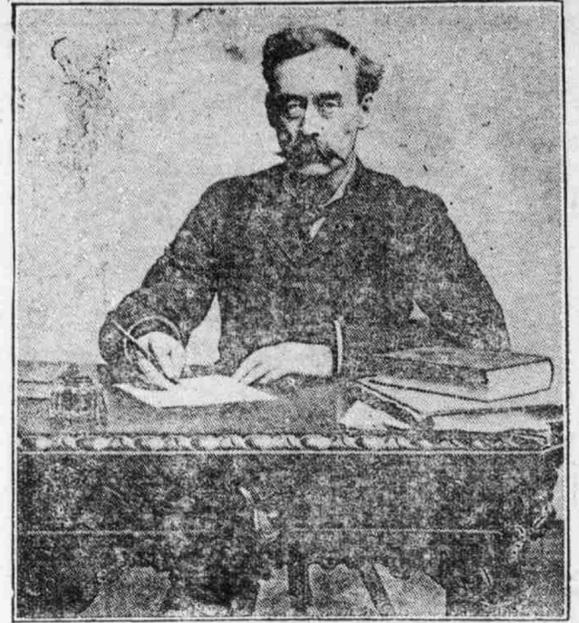
Soutache on Net.

If there is a net yoke or guimpe to the foulard frock trimmed with soutache, apply some of the soutache on to the net as well. This brings the color of the silk over on to the net in an effective way.

Cotton Voiles.

The cotton voiles strike one very forcibly this season, not because they are new, but because they are so plentiful and in such lovely colors.

COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY.



While at Sydney, Cape Breton, Commander Peary said that he expected to return from his present expedition in September or October of next year. He did not wish to make any boast regarding the discovery of the North Pole until after his return. His former experiences had suggested a few modifications of his plans for the present trip in the Roosevelt.

Where Paul Once Preached.

This old Jewish synagogue, built in the first century before Christ, still stands in ancient Iconium, in Asia Minor. About the tenth century A. D. it became a Greek church, and the Greeks added the square wooden tower which surmounts it. At present the



Jewish Synagogue at Iconium.

building is too old to be used, except as a clock tower. It can be seen from all parts of the city.

The chief interest in the old synagogue is that, according to local tradition, in the early days of the Christian Church Paul and Barnabas preached in it. They had been driven out of Antioch and reached Iconium footsore and weary. We read in Acts 14:1 that they both went into the synagogue and preached, and that many believed their teaching. At last, however, they were forced to leave Iconium. In his Epistle to Timothy (II. Tim. 3:11) Paul refers to his persecutions there.

Travelers in Asia Minor should not fail to visit this venerable building.—Bessie D. Palmer, in the Christian Herald.

He Helped Her.

Count Tolstol was once recuperating from a sickness by resting in the Crimea. A party of rich Americans arrived in a yacht and asked permission to see the great Russian. Tolstol sat upon his balcony "like a Buddhist idol," as he said, and the Americans fled silently and slowly before him. They had promised not to speak a word—a glimpse was all they wanted. One woman, however, refused to be bound by the contract. "Leo Tolstol," she exclaimed, "all your writings have had a profound influence upon my life, but the one which has taught me the most is your—'" Here she awkwardly forgot the name of the work. The sick author leaned over the rail of the balcony and whispered, with a smile: "The Dead Souls?"

"Yes, yes," she replied. "That book," said Tolstol, "was written by Gogol, not by me."—New England Grocer.

Reading in Bed.

Reading in bed, like most luxuries, can be overdone, in fact, there seems to be only one excuse for this fascinating way of ending the day. Certain people find that their worries accumulate in their brains after bedtime; their nerves are at high tension and their minds are actively at work trying to solve problems that should have been left behind in the city.

Going to bed with the brain in such a state means that with nothing to distract the thoughts, hearing nothing and seeing nothing in the darkness, imagination has full sway, and hours of wakefulness may be the result. Such a man, we think, will find half an hour's reading in bed a great help.

With careful attention paid to the quality and position of the light so that without flickering, it shines over the shoulder and directly on to the page, the much maligned habit of reading in bed has sometimes a very beneficial effect on a tired and overworked brain.—Family Doctor.

Improved Fire Escape.

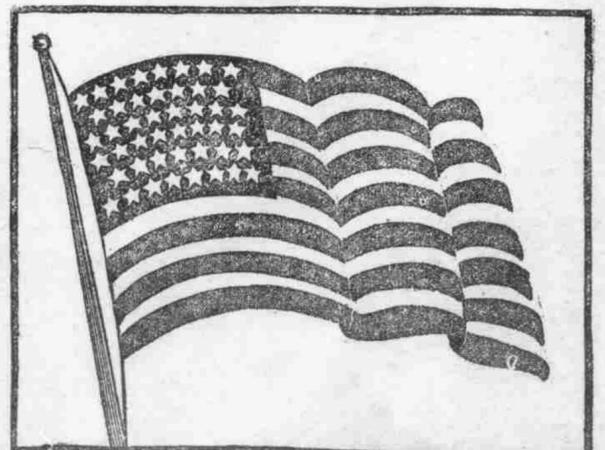
An improvement in fire escapes, one which will keep cool during exposure to the heat of a burning structure, is shown in the illustration below, the invention of a New York man. One feature is the construction of the rung-ladder, which is in the shape of a "V," in the point of which one end of the rung is secured. The supporting chains are attached to the ends. Obviously the rungs of this fire escape will not come in contact with the hot wall of the burning building, assuring safety of descent



of persons to the ground. The lower arm of the rung-holder is pointed, which forces it into the wall under the weight of those on the ladder, affording a firm footing and preventing the ladder from swinging.—Washington Star.

The May statement of the London Board of Trade shows decreases of \$41,722,000 in imports and \$29,278,500 in exports.

THE NEW STAR IN THE FLAG.



Showing the Arrangement of the Forty-six Stars, the Latest One For Oklahoma.